

following points; Des Moines, Dallas Center, Dubuque, Clinton, Keokuk, Corwith and Sioux-City, Iowa; Hamilton, LaSalle, Peoria, Zearing, East Dubuque, Illinois; Prairie DuChien and La Crosse, Wisconsin; Mitchell and Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The var. *integrata* was the prevailing form at the following points; Forest City, Thompson, Spirit Lake, Lansing, Waukon, Postville, Sibley, Lake Park and Rock Rapids, Iowa, as well as Britt, Algona and McGregor, Iowa. This form seems to be able to hold its own better in Allamakee and Clayton county where the soil consists of clay. The *L. Scariola* seems to be adapted to conditions of drouth better than the var. *integrata*. This, I think, accounts for its abundance in the west.

The purpose of writing this note is to call attention to the rapid disappearance of the variety *integrata* from the flora of Iowa. Comparatively few of the plants can be seen at the present time in the vicinity of Ames. There were more in 1916 and 1917 than this year and I saw more in Warren county, south of Des Moines this year than in Ames. In place of this variety we have the typical form of *L. Scariola* in great abundance. It is a terrible pest in the gardens. The species proper, that is to say the form with deeply lobed leaves, was in Iowa first observed on the Lincoln Highway near the college campus at Ames in June, 1909. I have seen it increase in numbers until now it occupies every vacant lot and field. These two kinds of prickly lettuce certainly show how one plant is much more aggressive than the other. Interesting hybrids between prickly lettuce and garden lettuce are reported in Iowa.

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#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FLORAL AREAS.

IN the spring of 1917 a committee was appointed, at the suggestion of Prof. M. L. Fernald, to study the distribution of New England plants in detail, to see if it were possible to map definite floral areas. Interleaved check-lists were prepared for the more active collectors, so that casual observations as well as specimens collected could be at hand. The larger New England herbaria and the local floras available have also been included in our labors.



It seemed best to have as the backbone of our first report a preliminary list such as RHODORA readers are already familiar with. The notes following are much fuller than those with previous lists. A careful reading of these will show much in regard to floral areas, and also much about areas which are not represented by specimens. In this report on *Ranunculaceae* there are many gaps, but the committee thought best to publish, so that New England botanists may come to our assistance even more fully than they have yet done. Any error or omission may be reported to any member of the committee.

PRELIMINARY LISTS OF NEW ENGLAND PLANTS,—  
XXVI.

[The sign + indicates that an herbarium specimen has been seen; the sign — that a reliable printed record has been found.]

	Me.	N.H.	Vt.	Mass.	R.I.	Conn.
RANUNCULACEAE						
<i>Aconitum Napellus</i> L. . . . .	+		+			
<i>Actaea alba</i> (L.) Mill. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>rubra</i> (Ait.) Willd. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ “ <i>forma neglecta</i> (Gill- man) Robinson . . . . .	+	+	+	+		+
<i>Anemone canadensis</i> L. . . . .	+		+	+		+
“ <i>cylindrica</i> Gray . . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>multifida</i> Poir., var. <i>hud-</i> <i>soniana</i> (Richards) Fernald	+		+			
“ <i>parviflora</i> Michx. . . . .	—					
“ <i>quinquefolia</i> L. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>riparia</i> Fernald . . . . .	+	+	+	+		+
“ <i>virginiana</i> L. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Anemonella thalictroides</i> (L.) Spach .		+	+	+	+	+
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> L. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ “ <i>var. flaviflora</i> (Tenney) Britton	+					—
“ “ <i>var. Phippenii</i> J. Robinson .	+			+		
“ <i>vulgaris</i> L. . . . .	+	+	+	+		+



	Me.	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.
RANUNCULACEAE						
<i>Caltha palustris</i> L. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i> (L.) Nutt . .	+		—	+		+
<i>Clematis verticillaris</i> DC. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>virginiana</i> L. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Coptis trifolia</i> (L.) Salisb. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Delphinium Ajacis</i> L. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Hepatica acutiloba</i> DC. . . . .	+	+	+	+		+
“ <i>americana</i> (DC.) Ker. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> L. . . . .			+			+
<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i> L. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ “ <i>var. eucyclus</i> Fernald . . . . .	+	+	+	+		+
“ <i>acris</i> L. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>alleghehiensis</i> Britton . . . . .		+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>aquatilis</i> L., <i>var. capil-</i> <i>laceus</i> DC. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>bulbosus</i> L. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>Cymbalaria</i> Pursh . . . . .	+	+		+	+	+
“ <i>delphinifolius</i> Torr. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>fascicularis</i> Muhl. . . . .		—	+	+		+
“ <i>Ficaria</i> L. . . . .				+		
“ <i>hispidus</i> Michx. . . . .			+	+		+
“ <i>laxicaulis</i> (T. & G.) Darby . . . . .	+	+		+	+	+
“ <i>longirostris</i> Godr. ( <i>R.</i> <i>circinatus</i> Sibth.) . . . . .			+			+
“ <i>micranthus</i> Nutt. . . . .				+	+	+
“ <i>pennsylvanicus</i> L.f. . . . .	+	+	+	+		+
“ <i>Purshii</i> Richards . . . . .	+					
“ <i>recurvatus</i> Poir. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>repens</i> L. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ “ <i>var. erectus</i> DC. . . . .				+		
“ “ <i>var. glabratus</i> DC. . . . .	+	+		+		
“ “ <i>var. linearilobus</i> DC. . . . .	+			+		
“ “ <i>var. pleniflorus</i> Fernald . . . . .			+			+
“ “ <i>var. villosus</i> La- motte . . . . .	+	+		+	+	
“ <i>reptans</i> L. . . . .	+	+	+	+		
“ “ <i>var. ovalis</i> (Bigel.) T. & G. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+



	Me.	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.
RANUNCULACEAE						
Ranunculus sceleratus L. . . . .	+	—	—	+	+	+
“ septentrionalis Poir. . . . .	+	+	+	+		+
Thalictrum confine Fernald . . . . .	+		+			
“ dasycarpum Fisch. & Lall. . . . .						+
“ dioicum L. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ polygamum Muhl. . . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ revolutum DC. . . . .				+	+	+
Trollius laxus Salisb. . . . .						+

## INTRODUCED SPECIES.

Certain introduced plants of very limited occurrence are omitted from the list. These are: *Anemone nemorosa* L., collected by J. H. Sears at Danvers, Mass.; *Clematis florida* Thumb. from Woodbridge, Conn. (RHODORA xix. 224, 1917); *Delphinium Consolida* L., a grain-field waif at Middlebury, Conn. (E. B. Harger, see RHODORA xviii. 169–176, 1916); *Nigella damascena* L. from Biddeford, Me., and Bridgeport, Conn.; and *Zanthorhiza apiifolia* L'Hér. introduced at Concord, Mass.

*Aconitum Napellus* L. is persistent and spreading at Pembroke, Me. (M. L. Fernald), Willoughby, Vt. (G. G. Kennedy) and at Newfane, Vt. (L. A. Wheeler); *Ranunculus Ficaria* only at Cambridge, Milton and Hingham, Mass.

*Aquilegia vulgaris* is frequently persistent around old places in southern New England, but further north it occasionally spreads to fields and woods and becomes an intimate part of the flora. This is especially true in Aroostook county (M. L. Fernald) and at Cutler, Me. (G. G. Kennedy), Barton, Vt. (S. N. F. Sanford) and Newport, Vt. (C. H. Knowlton).

*Ranunculus acris* seems to have found a footing in moist soil wherever the original native vegetation has been removed. *R. bulbosus* is a plant of dry fields, abundant in southern New England, but it is not common in Vermont nor in inland New Hampshire. It is found in York County, Me., at Portland, around Bangor, at South Deer Isle and Dennysville, and also inland at Skowhegan. *R. repens* and



its varieties seek out wet places, especially near the coast. It is apparently rare in Vermont and inland Maine, but follows the coast east to Machias Seal Island. The varieties are so recently known that separate ranges, if existent, cannot easily be assigned.

#### COMPLEX GROUPS.

*Ranunculus aquatilis*, var. *capillaceus* of Gray's Manual, 7th ed., consists of two or more species. *Thalictrum polygamum* is likewise a complex group, so no conclusions can be drawn about these two at present.

#### GENERALLY DISTRIBUTED SPECIES.

Anemone quinquefolia	Clematis virginiana
Actaea alba	Coptis trifolia
"    rubra	Ranunculus abortivus
	"    recurvatus

These species are so evenly distributed as to require little comment. Of them, however, only *Anemone quinquefolia* and *Ranunculus abortivus* have been reported from Cape Cod. It may be noted that they are all species of rich woods or moist ground.

(To be continued.)

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#### TSUGA CANADENSIS (L.) CARR.

##### IVAR TIDESTROM.

THE correct name for our common, northern hemlock has been recently discussed in a paper<sup>1</sup> by Mr. Farwell, wherein he attempts to prove that the correct name should be *Tsuga americana* (Miller) Farwell.

Mr. Rehder<sup>2</sup> insists upon the retention of the name *T. canadensis* for various reasons.

The writer does not wish to enter into any "intricate" discussion of a more or less vague synonymy — for those who wish to know the

<sup>1</sup> Bull. Torr. Club 41: 621-629. 1914.

<sup>2</sup> RHODORA 17: 59. 1915.